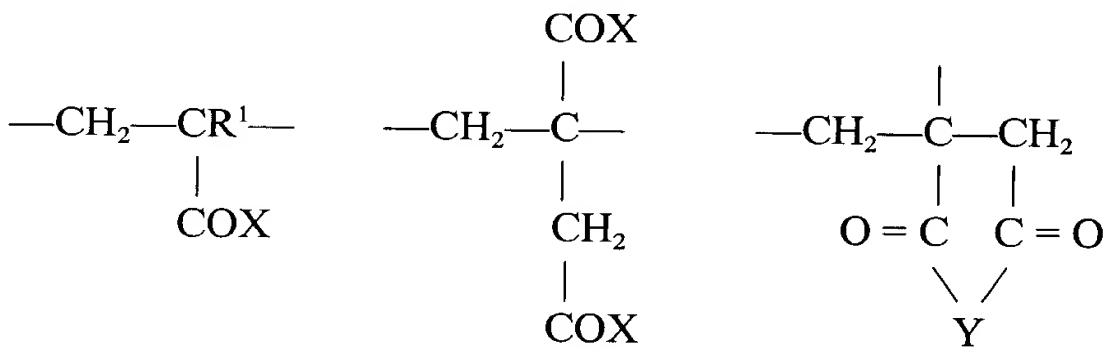
IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel claims 1-18.

Please add the following new claims:

19. (New) A copolymer based on radicals of unsaturated monocarboxylic or dicarboxylic acid derivatives and oxyalkylene glycol alkenyl ethers, comprising

a) from 51 to 95 mol% of structural units of the formula Ia and/or Ib and/or Ic



Ia Ib Ic

where R^1 = hydrogen or an aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms,

X = O_aM, -O- $(C_mH_{2m}O)_n$-R^2, -NH- $(C_mH_{2m}O)_n$-R^2,

M = hydrogen, a monovalent or divalent metal cation, an ammonium ion or an organic amine radical,

a = ½ or 1,

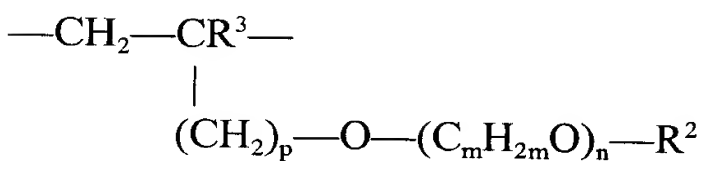
R^2 = hydrogen, an aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, a cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 5 to 8 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl radical having from 6 to 14 carbon atoms,

Y = O, NR^2,

m = 2 to 4 and

n = 0 to 200,

b) from 1 to 48.9 mol% of structural units of the general formula II



II

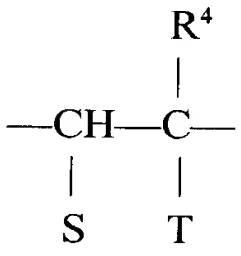
where

R^3 = is hydrogen or an aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

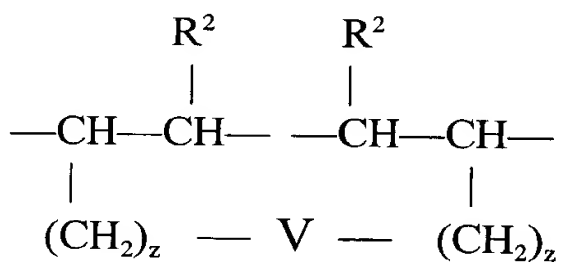
p is from 0 to 3,

and R^2, m and n are as defined above,

c) from 0.1 to 5 mol% of structural units of the formula selected from one of IIIa and IIIb



IIIa



IIIb

where

S = H, $-COO_aM$, $-COOR^5$,

T = $-U^1-(CH-CH_2-O)_x-(CH_2-CH_2O)_y-R^6$

CH_3

$-W-R^7$

$-CO-[NH-(CH_2)_3]_s-W-R^7$

$-CO-O-(CH_2)_z-W-R^7$

$-(CH_2)_z-V-(CH_2)_z-CH=CH-R^2$

-$COOR^5$ in the case of S = -$COOR^5$ or

COO_aM

U^1 = -CO-NH-, -O-, -CH_2O-

U^2 = -NH-CO-, -O-, -OCH_2-

V = -O-CO-C_6H_4-CO-O- or -W-

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$$W = -\left(\begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ | \\ Si - O \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{array}\right)_r \begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ | \\ Si - \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{array}$$

R^4 = H, CH_3,

R^5 = an aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 20 carbon atoms, a cycloaliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from 5 to 8 carbon atoms, an aryl radical having from 6 to 14 carbon atoms,

R^6 = R^2, $-CH_2-\underset{|}{\overset{R^4}{CH}}-U^2-\underset{|}{\overset{R^4}{C}}=\underset{|}{\overset{S}{CH}}$

R^7 = R^2, $-[(CH_2)_3-NH]_s-CO-\underset{|}{\overset{R^4}{C}}=\underset{|}{\overset{S}{CH}}$

$-(CH_2)_z-O-CO-\underset{|}{\overset{R^4}{C}}=\underset{|}{\overset{S}{CH}}$

r = 2 to 100

s = 1, 2

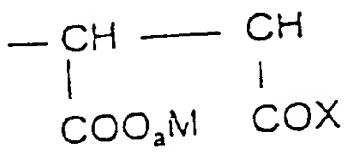
z = 0 to 4

x = 1 to 150

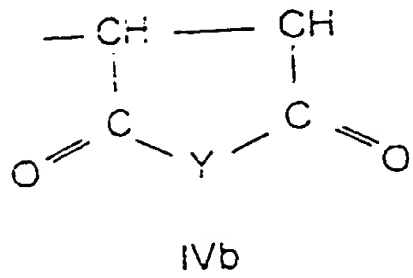
y = 0 to 15

and

d) from 0 to 47.9 mol of structural units of the general formula selected from one or both of IVa and Ivb



IVa



IVb

where a, M, X and Y are as defined above.

20. (New) The copolymer according to claim 1, wherein R^1 is a methyl radical.

21. (New) The copolymer according to claim 1, wherein M is a monovalent or divalent metal cation selected from the group consisting of sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium ions.

22. (New) The copolymer according to any of claim 1, wherein when R^2 = phenyl, the phenyl radical is substituted by one or more hydroxyl, carboxyl or sulfonic acid groups.

23. (New) The copolymer according to claim 1, wherein in formula II, p = 0 and m = 2.

24. (New) The copolymer according to claim 1, wherein it comprises from 55 to 75 mol% of structural units selected from one or more of formula Ia, Ib and Ic, from 19.5 to 39.5 mol% of structural units of the formula II, from 0.5 to 2 mol% of structural units selected from one or more of formula IIIa and IIIb and from 5 to 20 mol% of structural units selected from one or more of formula IVa and IVb.

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25. (New) The copolymer according to claim 1, wherein it further comprises up to 50 mol% based on the sum of the structural units of the formulae I, II, III and IV, of structural units whose monomer is a vinyl or (meth)acrylic acid derivative.

26. (New) The copolymer according to claim 7, wherein the additional structural units are formed from a monomeric vinyl derivative styrene, á-methylstyrene, vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, ethylene, propylene, isobutene, n-vinyl-pyrrolidone, allylsulfonic acid, methallylsulfonic acid, vinylsulfonic acid or vinylphosphonic acid.

27. (New) The copolymer according to claim 7, wherein the additional structural units are formed from a monomeric (meth)acrylic acid derivative hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate, acrylamide, methacrylamide, AMPS, methyl methacrylate, methyl acrylate, butyl acrylate or cyclohexyl acrylate.

28. (New) The copolymer according to any of claim 1, wherein it has a mean molecular weight of from 1000 to 100,000 g/mol.

29. (New) A process for preparing a copolymer according to claim 1, wherein from 51 to 95 mol% of an unsaturated monocarboxylic or dicarboxylic acid derivative, from 1 to 48.9 mol% of an oxyalkylene glycol alkenyl ether, from 0.1 to 5 mol%

of a vinylic polyalkylene glycol, polysiloxane or ester compound and from 0 to 55 mol% of a dicarboxylic acid derivative are polymerized with the aid of a free-radical initiator.

30. (New) The process according to claim 11, wherein from 55 to 75 mol% of an unsaturated monocarboxylic or dicarboxylic acid derivative, from 19.5 to 39.5 mol% of an oxyalkylene glycol alkenyl ether, from 0.5 to 2 mol% of a vinylic polyalkylene glycol, polysiloxane or ester compound and from 5 to 20 mol% of a dicarboxylic acid derivative are used.

31. (New) The process according to claim 11, wherein up to 50 mol%, in particular up to 20 mol%, based on the monomers comprising the structural units of the formulae I, II, III and IV, of a vinyl or (meth)acrylic acid derivative are additionally copolymerized.

32. (New) The process according to claim 11, wherein the polymerization is carried out in aqueous solution at a temperature of from 20 to 100°C.

33. (New) The process according to claim 14, wherein the concentration of the aqueous solution is from 30 to 50% by weight.

34. (New) The process according to claim 11, wherein the polymerization is carried out without solvents with the acid of a free-radical initiator at temperatures of from 20 to 150°C.

35. (New) Use of a copolymer according to claim 1 as an additive to aqueous suspensions based on mineral or bituminous binders.